



MEDIMUN XIV 2019

Resolution Booklet

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-01-19-03

FORUM: GA1

QUESTION OF: The Recruitment of Child Soldiers in South Sudan

SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Sudan/Liberia

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recalling that over 19,000 child soldiers have been associated with armed forces and groups in South Sudan since the 2013 conflict,

Deeply concerned for the children after demobilisation from the armed conflict and support their return to civilian life,

Recalling that all parties involved in the armed conflict must comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of Children in armed conflict, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949,

Expressing deep concern at reports of misappropriation of funds that undermine the stability and security of South Sudan, and that these activities can have a devastating impact on society and individuals, weaken democratic institutions, undermine the rule of law, perpetuate violent conflicts, facilitate illegal activities, divert humanitarian assistance or complicate its delivery, and undermine economic markets,

Recalling the obligations of all parties to armed conflict applicable to them under international humanitarian law and human rights law, emphasizing that no child should be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily,

Alarmed by the fact that in the past ten years approximately 10 million children have been killed by conflict, one million have been orphaned, six million have been injured or left disabled and ten million have experienced psychological trauma,

Reaffirming that quality education provided in a safe environment in conflict areas is essential in halting and preventing recruitment and re-recruitment of children contrary to the obligations of parties to conflict,

Noting with deep concern that 140 incidents of recruitment and use took place which affected 1,221 children with 36 being killed, 155 girls becoming victims of Sexual Violence, and 783 incidents of humanitarian accidents,

1. Strongly encourages to prevent all violations of applicable international law (Human rights law declares 18 as the minimum legal age for recruitment and use of children in hostilities) by:

- a) providing child protection officers when monitoring training camps, military bases, to ensure they contain no child soldiers—and if child soldiers are present, assist with their release and family tracing and reunification;
- b) providing duties of monitoring and advising appointed by the United Nations Security Council from the Resolution 1612, by forming specific investigation teams under the below conditions and executes as below;

2.Emphasises the need to address the root causes of the children's recruitment and participation in conflict, including social, economic and ideological factors at a national level. Therefore, calls on national governments to take action in order to avoid children being recruited in the first place and encourages member states to support large scale assistance with the education sector, by funding programs that promote social norms that minimises the recruitment of child soldiers and:

- a) military protection should be provided by UN representatives in order to ensure the children's safety and prevent them from further recruitment,
- b) urges all parties of armed conflict to respect the civilian character of schools in accordance with international humanitarian law,
- c) urges Member States to prevent attacks on schools in contravention of international humanitarian law by establishing a regional educational sector that would be accessible to children in order to protect the children's safety and prevent further forcible recruitment;

3.Encourages member states to financially assist UNICEF to create rehabilitation centres which will later be turned into educational or job training programs to support the released child soldiers by:

- a) supporting those who are mentally and/or physically traumatised due to war,
- b) resources by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who will carry out activities such as physical labour for construction, treatment for ill patients and provisional supplies,
- c) creating specifically developed safety buffer zones that will not only provide safety organised by the protection of the UN officials in order to prevent further re-recruitment;

4.Asks the member states to impose a 1 year arms embargo of heavy weaponry, ammunition and military vehicles, expand the existing mandate of UN officials to monitor and report monthly on the implementation of the embargo, as well as establish a military enforced branch to control and prevent the illegal supply of arms to and from South Sudan;

5. Calls upon States and the United Nations to mainstream child protection into all relevant activities and organise awareness campaigns in South Sudan and Worldwide generally in order to raise social awareness on the issue with the aim of sustaining peace and preventing conflict and further child soldier recruitment in South Sudan;

6.Calls upon the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to establish a separate branch in order to monitor areas that have been proved to be involved in armed conflicts and the specific content of their investigation will include:

- a.the situations of children in armed forces services under the age of 18,

- b. any child soldiers release processes and follow up to ensure that re-recruitment does not take place,
- c. rehabilitation, reintegration and education programs for disarmed child soldiers,
- d. the situations of punishing former child soldiers,
- e. personnel who are part of the investigation team on duty will have the diplomatic immunity involving in the investigation and the methods of the investigation and not be disturbed nor threatened by any governments, organisations or individuals;

7. Proposes for the UN to intensify pressure on the Transitional Government of South Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the opposition forces through sanctions and other forms of restrictions in order to guarantee that no penalties are inflicted on forcibly recruited disarmed child soldiers under the age of 18, even if they have committed war crimes, and the penalty of death or imprisonment of more than 10 years not to be applied to child soldiers, abiding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

8. Calls upon the UN to provide financial assist for creation of a separate branch of UNICEF that provides socio-economic reintegration assistance to the affected children and their families, family tracing and reunification as well as the creation of identification documents for the released child soldiers to re-evaluate the stability of their conditions annually in accordance with the Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups of 2007;

9. Hopes to end all recruitment and use of children under 18 years of age in South Sudan and end armament, or other assistance to armed groups, including local defence groups that conscript and/or use children under the age of 18 years.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA/01/19/10/P

FORUM: General Assembly 1

QUESTION OF: Reducing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

SUBMITTED BY: Austria

Acknowledging that the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and any means of delivery by a non-state actor is a threat to international peace and security as well as a crime against humanity,

Defining such weapon as a nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological, missiles or any other weapon that can kill and bring significant injury to a large number of humans or cause catastrophic, devastating damage to human-made constructions (e.g., buildings), natural structures (e.g., mountains), or the biosphere,

Alarmed by the withdrawal of America from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (prohibits the deployment of nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with intermediate ranges, defined as 500-5,500 kilometers (310-3,410 miles)) than may result to a deadly arms race between global great powers such as the latter, Russia and China,

Aware of the following treaties: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which ban any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion,

Threatened by the arms race, the black market of nuclear technology and other material, illegal terrorist acquiring WMDs the reduction of the proliferation of WMDs ,

Deeply concerned about the existence of nuclear black markets where WMD could now be purchased and sold under the radar and consequently a serious proliferation risk ,

Stressing the fact that proactivity is what has to be done as when weapons of mass destruction are released there is no way to control the devastating harm, they leave behind,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the biggest threat to the world's population and environment and a large-scale terrorist attack using any WMD would be detrimental to all nations,

Further recalling the incidence of the destruction of the nuclear factory pf Chernobyl in Ukraine that directly had a negative impact on the food chain, environment, and overall people's health in Europe and other distant parts of the world.

1. Recommends a conference of member states that shall be convened by the depository five years after the entry into force of this Convention to review the implementation of the Convention and therefore dwindling the cases and catastrophic consequences of the use of WMD;
2. Urges all nations which are yet to do so to become signatory to treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty (NPT), Chemical weapons convention (CWC) and Biological Weapons Convention (BTCW), recalling the responsibility of long term devastation;
3. Emphasizes all member states that haven't acquired WMD to implement penalties which combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that in particular prohibit an entity from the production, usage, development, manufacturing, possession or transportation of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons – that are in accordance of their national laws;
4. Recalling measures of punishment in clause 4, in case of terrorist activities, consider the methods of tracking WMD acquirement via:

- a) aerial spraying,
- b) packages sent in the post,
- c) animal vectors,
- d) chemicals added into water and food supplies;

5. Encourages other ways of reducing tension between nations and increase transparency, such as conferences, particularly in the middle-east region whilst drawing attention to the chief role of the United Nations in accordance of Chapter VII of the UN charter, in promoting the limitation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in order to prevent any act of aggression which would threaten international peace and security;

6. Further encourages all member states to invest funds:

- a. Into the development of Anti-ballistic missiles which will discourage the development of ballistic missiles, will make countries' defense systems better and more effective, and will make the purchase of a ballistic missile useless,
- b. For activities and programs that will inter alia be spreading awareness about the effects, causes and deaths that may be caused as well as the long-lasting inheritance of illnesses, cancer and mutations through generations,
- c. Supporting organizations to continue researching of ways to cease the use of WMD, spreading information to the people about the effects of WMD and doing events to raise awareness to help secure nations, such as:
 - i) ISW (Institute for the Study of War)
 - ii) OPCW (Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons)
 - iii) END (European Nuclear Disarmament)
 - iv) IPPNW (International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War)
 - v) IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: The question of reducing economic dependence on child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa.

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

- 1) *Defining* Child Labour as the employment of children in an industry or business, especially when illegal or considered exploitative, in the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Cases of child labour are becoming more frequent and locals have been establishing this tradition as ordinary,
- 2) *Confirming* that child labour provisions are designed to protect the educational opportunities of youth and prohibit their employment in jobs that are detrimental to their health and safety,
- 3) *Expressing* consideration to the 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment and that a shocking 1 in 5 children in Africa (19.6%) are in child labour, representing a total of 72.1 million children,
- 4) *Congratulates* that the numbers of children with access to basic education in sub-Saharan Africa have increased over the last two decades but many still remain out of school. Some fail to enrol at all and schools are not accessible in some rural villages and towns or they are overcrowded. Poor education is a personal tragedy that imprisons people in poverty making child labour more popular where the education systems fail,
- 5) *Recalling* that the United Nations plans efforts to eradicate child labour by 2025, many families will face difficulties since their children will not be able to work and increase the household income,
- 6) *Guided by* the fact that cheap labor is easily accessible in sub-Saharan Africa where the predominant jobs are based in mining, agriculture and textile industries,
- 7) *Apprehends* that a lack of education from parents/guardians is a reason why they force minors to work,
- 8) *Acknowledging* that agriculture sector accounts for by far the largest share of child labour. In Africa, agriculture accounts for 85 per cent of all child labour,

1. *Taking into consideration* that the United Nations plans efforts to eradicate child labour by 2025, certain systems have to be implemented in order to supply these 218 million children with:
 - a) A cost-free public education system implemented around all of sub-Saharan Africa,
 - i. UN grants to local councils and towns to subsidise education making it free for all especially in rural domestic areas,
 - ii. Implementation of common evaluations regarding the UN grants that they are being used efficiently and truthfully,
 - iii. The addition of a money tracking system in order to make sure that the funds that are being spent on the subsidisation of schools are properly distributed,
 - iv. Access to free breakfast and lunch daily which is a method to combat famine and as well encourage parents/guardians to send their children to school,
 - b) Introduction of free extra-curricular activities such as sports and arts and crafts as possible avenues for especially gifted students,
 - c) Grants school-related fees such as books, stationary, bags;
2. Suggests new legislation aims in order to prevent child labor from taking place, these laws consist of:
 - a) making companies accountable and proactive against modern slavery by requiring them to issue a statement saying they have investigated their supply chains for possible labour abuse,
 - b) Buyers must expect you to have strict policies about child labour. International buyers and brands want to meet accepted international labour standards and also avoid bad publicity and potential damage to brand image and net value;
3. Urges all Member states to cooperate with UN recognised non-profit organisations responsible for collecting funds for the funding of the many action that are represented in the resolution;
4. Recommends all Sub-Saharan schools to harness new methods of making education accessible to all by:
 - a) Harnessing a transport system funded by the un to pick up children from their homes and take them to their schools,
 - b) Building new schools in remote areas where children can attend to;
5. Further Suggests that local governments should grant subsidies to families with children from ages 5-17 therefore they are not dependant on the children for work, the subsidies can come in the form of:
 - a) Money,
 - b) Food/water,
 - c) Local improvements in infrastructure such as wells with viable drinking water, paved roads and industrialisation;
6. Proposes the International Labour Organisation to run frequent checks in the area to make sure no children are being forced to work and apply strict laws to the

establishment in order to eliminate child labor and promote industrialisation in both agricultural and industrial sectors by providing grants to machinery or inventory as well as lower interest rates if the owners decide to partake in a loan;

7. Encourages local councils to provide an informative education to parents/guardians in order to inform them about the consequences and legislations of child labor and possible solutions to their problems. This can be done by:
 - a) Implementing compulsory seminars for all parents/guardians at least once a year to educate them in child labour and human rights,
 - b) Installation of posters around the villages informing parents/guardians about child labor;

8. Advises the UN to provide farmers with useful Capital income subsidies which they could use for their farming if they abide by these laws:
 - a) Prove that their minors are receiving an education from a recognised school
 - b) Are earning under 5\$ a day as a family,
 - c) Are active merchants of their crops which they are supplying them to people.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA/2/A/02

FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: The economic impact of climate induced migration

SUBMITTED BY: The Arab republic Syria

Defining environmental migrants as persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within their country or abroad,

Alarmed by the rising rate of climate-induced migration, made evident by statistics from the IDMC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center) that state that an average of 62,000 people every day have been displaced due to climate or weather-related disasters,

Recalling Article 1 of the 1951 UN Convention, modified by the 1967 Protocol, which defines a refugee as a person who 'owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.',

Greatly disturbed by the World Bank Group reports regarding the expected number of migrants due to a changing climate representing 55 percent of the developing world's populations,

Viewing with appreciation that in 1997, Parties to the Convention of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which created binding emission reduction targets for developed countries,

Emphasizing that extreme weather has displaced 22.5 million people according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and that by 2050, climate change will force 700 million people to emigrate,

Recalling that the Paris Agreement made in 2015 aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius, to reduce the impact of climate change one of which being migration,

Taking into account that although HICs (High Income Countries) are primarily responsible for high levels of emissions, places like SIDS (Small island developing states) face significantly higher levels of vulnerability as their low elevation increases threat of the rising sea level, slowing economic development and causing brain drain as higher income earners migrate to lower risk areas,

Recognizing that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have estimated that Africa's brain drain has cost nearly \$9 billion in lost human capital and growth potential

since 1997 and although they have 64% of the total HIV infections, Africa only has 1 nurse per 1,000 people on average,

- 1) Advocates that UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program) will sustain and further increase awareness to threatened populations about weather-related hazards by, but not limited to:
 - a) setting up free “Self-Help” workshops in which they would learn how to protect their homes from harsh weather:
 - i. they would be carried out using the country’s native language (s),
 - ii. there will be a provision of materials given to improve the individuals’ living standards,
 - iii. above mentioned materials would also allow them to build their own small shelter if the need arises, until they can get outside help,
 - b) educating children to raise awareness by teaching the causes and consequences of climate change in order to arouse a feeling of responsibility towards the environment at an earlier age and create a more responsible generation;

- 2) Insists that any and all action to mitigate climate change be continued and improved in the most serious manner by UNEP through:
 - a) limiting the number of greenhouse gas emissions per year per nation without affecting said nation’s progress and/or their stage of economic development,
 - i. an in-depth study will be carried out by UN appointed scientists and investigators to determine what will be deemed as unnecessary excess emissions,
 - b) further investing in renewable resources such as solar energy to reduce the extreme effects of climate change,
 - c) supporting CCS (carbon capture and storage) , which the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has found to be vital to efforts of meeting the world’s climate targets;

- 3) Further invites all Member States to join the Emissions Trading System (ETS), ‘cap and trade system’ run by the MECC (Migration, Environmental, and climate change) division of the UN:
 - a) to curb carbon dioxide emissions of heavy polluters by allocating a set amount of carbon dioxide permits to national governments, which will then divide up the allowances among the firms where:
 - i. firms will be able to buy and sell allowances among themselves,
 - b) to act as an incentive to firms to invest in clean technology so that they can sell their excess pollution permits and reduce carbon emission in the long term;

- 4) Calls upon the United Nations to re-evaluate their definition of a refugee stated in Article 1 of the 1951 UN Convention so as to include:
 - a) individuals internally displaced as a result of catastrophic weather conditions owing to human-triggered climate change,

- b) economic migrants,
 - c) victims of natural disasters;
- 5) Suggests that member states will receive assistance from the United Nations such as in the form of, but not limited to,
- a) Funds for the nations most severely impacted by climate induced migration in order to:
 - i. educate their populations in order to minimize the effects of brain drain and to be able to increase their economy's productive capacity in the long run,
 - ii. support sustainable organizations monitored by the UNEP to promote the lower use of non-renewable energy resources;
 - b) providing guidance:
 - i. on ways in which countries can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions
 - ii. facilitating finance sector advocacy for effective climate policies;
- 6) Recommends that all member states prohibit the action of building homes or private property on land that is susceptible to tumultuous weather caused by climate change;
- a) if this is unavoidable due to size constraints etc, the infrastructure of the buildings must be secure enough to prevent their destruction;
 - i. if the area in question is impoverished, and therefore individuals cannot afford such made homes, it is suggested that the UN provide funds from the unlimited budget to relevant countries so the government has the power to pay for the safe buildings;
- 7) Urges that the United Nations Development Programme sustains its transparency with the IOM through a share of resources and information by the continued focus on the implementation of the critical agenda by 2030;
- 8) Emphasises that the lack of job opportunities in rural areas, following the effects of climate change, should be minimised by:
- a) establishing new industries that are dependent on renewable energy resources, where the rate of unemployment and rural to urban migration can be reduced;
 - b) improving infrastructure such as, road networks, this allows an easy movement of people and goods hence, influencing businesses to set up in these areas;
- 9) Calls upon all member states to increase the number of conferences held annually to every six months through organs such as IDM (International Dialogue on Migration) in order to engage in diplomacy for the purpose of:
- a) promoting, facilitating and supporting regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the IDM, so as to:
 - i. advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents
 - ii. identify and develop of effective policies for addressing challenges
 - iii. identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation.

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FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: ‘Ocean Dead Zones’ arising from human activity

SUBMITTED BY: Jordan

Defining “Ocean Dead Zones” or “Oxygen Minimum Zones” as areas in which there is excess pollution caused by human activity, along with other factors that deplete oxygen required to support marine life,

Further Defining ‘Human Activity’ as actions performed by humans for the purpose of travel or resource acquisition or trade, for example oil drilling,

Clarifying the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) ‘cap and trade system’ as a cap set on the total amount of given greenhouse gases a firm is permitted to emit given that it is reduced overtime and allows for these permits to be traded amongst firms in certain in the hope that total carbon emissions fall,

Alarmed by the fact that 10% of the world’s oceans can be classified as ‘Ocean Dead Zones’ and that this number is on the rise,

Noting due to the runoff effects, Dead Zones are especially severe around large cities on the Western Continental Coast such as The California of the USA, and enclosed or semi enclosed regions such as the Gulf of Mexico,

Reminds this assembly that the biodiversity of the ocean is threatened as fish cannot detect Ocean Dead Zones before entering such areas making it hard to escape and survive as it alters their entire biology, hence threatening entire ecosystems,

Stressing that damage to the ecosystem would put humans at risk of a worldwide famine as the deaths of so many animals directly threatens the food chain,

Further noting that 3 billion people are solely dependent of wild caught fish as their primary source of nutrition and income,

Considering that the sea floors have previously taken more than 100 years to recover from a previous eras of low oxygen presence,

Taking into account that populations of mid-water fish such as the Pacific Hake decreased by 60% during in the coast of Southern California,

Defining eutrophication as the excessive richness of nutrients such as (nitrates and phosphates) in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to runoff from soil which leads to the consumption of oxygen and hence low oxygen concentration,

Concerned by the fact that companies like Tyson produced 55 million tons of manure in 2016 which could lead to pollution of water sources in areas in which they operate,

Alarmed by the fact that according to the EPA, 104 million tons of pollutants were dumped into waterways over the past decade by the United States alone,

Defining greenhouse gases as gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation such as Carbon Dioxide, Methane and chlorofluorocarbon,

Further defining as the drainage of nitrates from the soil as a result of the overabundance of water and thus becomes an environmental pollutant once it reaches fresh water,

Praising the effort of sir David Attenborough and others who seek to raise awareness for this issue.

- 1 Calls for the creation of a specialized agency called the United Nations Research Institute for Ocean Dead Zones (UNRIOZ) whose primary role will be to conduct extensive research, monitor the state of seas and oceans across the planet and the extent of the damage caused by de-oxygenation to marine-life present in areas classified as Ocean Dead Zones in addition to providing funding for:
 - a) Pre-existing research centres and labs willing to undertake this project,
 - b) University institutions with the appropriate facilities that are willing to undertake this project,
 - c) Campaigns that focus on raising awareness through in the press, television, social networking sites and other parts of the cyberspace;

- 2 Requests that a new Relief Fund called the United Nations Oceanic Relief Fund (UNORF) who's role is to provide humanitarian aid to any member state(s) and those who will be affected by the collapse of the fishing industry by:
 - a) Providing food and medical supplies,
 - b) Providing education courses to those whose income is solely dependent on fishing/ fish farming to aid them develop new skills so as to mitigate structural unemployment in the affected member state(s),
 - c) Provide funding for trees to be planted in areas affected by extreme deforestation, in order to prevent leaching and to act as buffer trees in addition to help increase oxygen levels in the atmosphere;

- 3 Requests that funding be allocated to improve the sewage treatment plants in member states (as defined by the UN's Ocean Sustainable Development Schemes) and establish such plants in order to minimise eutrophication of their regional bodies of water, through:
 - a) The construction of irrigation systems in order to improve the quality of water, so as to minimise the amount of substances that contribute to Ocean Dead Zones,
 - b) The removal of dissolved and suspended biological matter through waterborne microorganism's in a managed habitat,
 - c) The construction of Water Waste Treatment Plants, which involves the output of effluent and sewage sludge, but in turn can be reduced by:
 - i. Sewage sludge treatment in order to mitigate the impact of sludge n public health,
 - ii. Landfill of sewage sludge, which will be degraded by microbes in the soil in order to limit the overall harm done to the environment in the long turn,
 - iii. Turning sludge into a treated and sterilised compost type and offer them to the agriculture sector as an alternative to inorganic substances;

- 4 Encourages the adaptation of the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) 'cap and trade system' be adapted on a global scale so as to reduce the amount of pollutants released from factories into the environment which can lead to the proliferation of Ocean Dead Zones, this can be done through,
 - a) The creation of the United Nations Emissions Trading System (UN ETS) which will work closely with its European Union counterpart and selling permits to firms outside the EU with the end goal to limit the amount of greenhouse gases emitted and other artificial chemicals such as phosphates and nitrates,
 - b) Establishing a 'cap' to be placed on the emission of said substances on individual firms and factories,
 - c) Allowing permits be traded amongst firms who have not yet exceeded the cap to allow for more production;

- 5 Grants the right to member states to fine factories who exceed the 'cap', no lower than 5,000 US dollars per ton of greenhouse gases emitted and should be determined by the following factors:
 - a) The exceeded level of pollution as a percentage of the cap,
 - b) The revenue of the firm,
 - c) Fine firms based on the amount of factories they operate in,
 - d) The percentage of market share that company has,
 - e) This will exclude firms based on:
 - i. Trading/commerce,
 - ii. Airlines,
 - f) Encourages Airbus and Boeing research and develop more environmentally and fuel efficient aircrafts of which the United Nations will provide subsidies for;

- 6 Asks for the formation of a new UN committee, the UN Livestock and Agricultural Regulation Committee (UNLARC), which would regulate agriculture and livestock on an annual basis regarding:
 - a) The review of fertilizers used on crops to ensure that the majority is organic, thus reducing the process of eutrophication and ultimately the formation of ocean dead zones,
 - b) The knowledge of staff on the effects that malpractices have on the marine environment and close inspection of their methods regarding:
 - i. Livestock manure disposal,
 - ii. Usage of fertilizers on crops and fields;

- 7 Encourages member states with access to the sea to declare areas rich in marine life as 'protected areas' so as to protect aquatic life and the surrounding ecosystem, specifically to limit the passing of certain waterborne vessels such as:
 - a) Commercial trading vehicles will not be allowed,
 - b) Any naval military units of a member state will not be allowed,
 - c) Fishing vessels will not be allowed unless the operator of the vessel has been approved by the relevant UN Committee,
 - d) Leisure vessels, given that they will not fish in the area will be permitted,
 - e) Scientific research vessels should be allowed;

- 8 Further encourages establishing a marine resource inspector, who would keep track of the marine resources and also ensure the environmentally sound use of said resources in each member state, but will also check ships regularly in ports for any malfunctions that may lead to leakages/spillages,

- 9 Grants the right to member states with access to the sea to enforce rules for the violation of the 'Protected Areas' by:
 - a) Fining trespassers and pirates,
 - b) Expanding their coast guard in order to protect such areas,
 - c) Confiscate licence to own and operate a water bound vessel upon violation,
 - d) Confiscate licence for recreational and professional fishing upon violation;

- 10 Asks that the creation of an animal waste recycling infrastructure in order to promote the recycling of animal waste into fertilizer for use in agriculture by:
 - a) Rewarding companies \$1,000 per ton of manure companies give to the recycling centres,
 - b) Recycled manure will be given to farmers to suit their farming needs free of charge;

- 11 Further requests funding be allocated by the United Nations in order to provide subsidies to agricultural industries such as wheat and legumes (e.g. beans) in order to incentivise them to:
 - a) Perform crop rotation, in order to naturally enrich the soil in nitrates and be significantly less reliant on fertilisers,
 - b) Use renewable and sustainable methods of electricity production such as solar and wind energy,
 - c) Use organic fertilisers from waste recycling centres;

- 12 Proposes that all member states create a subject for children beginning from primary school until high school regardless of public or private education, dedicated to studying the environment i.e. the importance of having a biodiverse ecosystem, and the effects done by humans as a collective and the work that must be put in to resolve them such as the proliferation of Ocean Dead Zones and Exponential Deforestation.

FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: Reducing economic dependence on child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa

SUBMITTED BY: USA

Defining child labour as the forced employment of children in an industry or business, especially when illegal or considered exploitative and children are exposed to mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous occupations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 as resolution 217, Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1989 as resolution 44/25, the Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010, and UN Resolutions A/51/492 and 71/177,

Alarmed by the reality that almost half of child labour (72.1 million) is to be found in Africa, with the largest proportion being the agriculture sector which accounts for 85% of all child labour, and for 61.4 million children in absolute terms,

Noting that poverty, illiteracy, social exclusion, lack of adequate social protection, discrimination as well as lack of educational opportunities, are the main causes of child labour,

Deeply concerned about the harsh and abominable working condition in which children are working and create severe problems such as premature aging, malnutrition, depression and drug dependence,

Taking into account that women in the Sub-Saharan region are discouraged, or unable to enter the labour force which leads to children seeking employment instead,

Recognizing the existence of economic dependence on child labour and other harmful practices in Sub-Saharan African countries,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that over 70 per cent of children born in Sub-Saharan Africa each year remain unregistered,

Emphasizing that child labour directly counteracts the Sustainable Development Goals set by the UN,

- 1) Recommends the creation of an International Trade Enforcement Act (ITEA) which prevents the imports of goods which have been produced by forced child labour, and allows goods into the country once:
 - a. risk factors are assessed, such as country of origin, type of product, related industry,

- b. companies of products deemed suspicious, comply to the 90 day period given to prove that products were not illegally made,
 - c. a certificate is signed by the producer to ensure compliance with labour regulations in place;
- 2) Reaffirms that all Member States have the prime responsibility to promote, respect and protect all rights of the child, which can be achieved through:
 - a. ratifying the C138 Minimum Age Convention which establishes the internationally recognized moral and legal requirements for all employment,
 - b. ratifying the Worst Forms of the Child Labour Convention (No.182),
 - c. adhering to the yearly inspections on the application of the Conventions by the ILO and their progress made to alleviate child labour;
- 3) Further Recommends the formation of functioning birth registration systems in Sub-Saharan African countries that in collaboration with United Nations International Organizations, such as UNICEF, UNDP (United Nations Development Programs) and ILO, as well as the African Ministers in the Civil Registration committee, will ensure that:
 - a. children's fundamental right of birth registration is preserved and therefor will be provided with a birth certificate and an ID card, which are essential for their:
 - i. Enrolment in schools,
 - ii. Eligibility for child support funds,
 - iii. Legal recognition as members of the state's society,
 - iv. Existence before the law and entitlement to basic rights,
 - b. All children whose births are not yet registered, will be provided with a birth certificate and an ID card, both free of charge, only if:
 - i. Their parents/legal guardians consent for them to undergo medical test for age assessment and are proven to be underage;
 - ii. *(Their legal guardians can prove that their legality and that this child has not been smuggled)*
- 4) Emphasises that governments should cooperate with the ILO to strengthen the Labour Inspectorate and enforce labour laws by:
 - a. Introducing ILITS (Integrated Labour Inspection Systems) which will institutionalize labour inspectors,
 - b. Authorizing inspectors to conduct unheralded inspections to ensure that companies follow proper health and safety regulations, outlined by the international labour standards,

- c. Imposing possible sanctions for those who have been known to use child labour by the ILO's inspections mentioned previously,
 - d. Publishing a bi-annual report which will include the number of businesses that have received a penalty as well as statistics concerning how much each country has achieved on creating a safer work environment,
 - e. taking appropriate measures to remove any children involved in those hazardous occupations;
- 5) Proposes the investment in education, by UNICEF and national ministries of education, in order to increase:
- a. availability of school resources such as books and stationary to children in need, who are more likely to turn to employment to support their families,
 - b. educational programmes in both rural and urban areas which would assist them in their later life,
 - c. the number of teachers and staff provided by the state and international organisations such as Teachers without Borders,
 - d. the quality of school environment which makes students feel safer and more comfortable,
 - e. availability of counselors which would assist with the reintegration of children who were previously in forced labour,
 - f. alternative forms of education, including vocational training, for children not enrolled in school;
- 6) Proclaims the need to establish more job opportunities for adults, to create economic independence and prosperity in the region, through ways such as:
- a. funding of innovative ideas and microlending given to young entrepreneurs,
 - b. subsidising small startups that are in need of financial support,
 - c. education, as outlined in clause 6, that gives the opportunity for the cultivation of entrepreneurship and necessary skills for employment in the future,
 - d. alternative forms of education, including vocational training,
 - e. encouraging women into the labour force, with assistance of funding from UN Women, through:
 - i. decreasing enrolment age to 5, so women can be alleviated from the double burden as both mothers and workers,
 - ii. introduction parental leave for up to 20 weeks with a legally obligated pay of 70% of their income, in comparison to the 0% pay that new parents are currently receiving;
- 7) Suggests that the International Fund for Agricultural Development, in association with the ILO, subsidize machinery and technology needed to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector, while also ensuring environmental sustainability and without jeopardizing employment opportunities;

- 8) Endorses awareness, in both developed and developing countries, about the horrible reality of child labour, by:
- a. informative lectures in schools which outline:
 - i. the ways to identify products which were legally made,
 - ii. International and local organisations which work towards eliminating child labour,
 - b. disseminating the facts about child labour to union members, but also the general public to arouse public opinion against the matter,
 - c. a campaign outlining:
 - i. the current child work provisions in legislation,
 - ii. parental responsibility to ensure the child's best interest,
 - d. applying pressure on politicians to act in the will of the people, rather than profitability,
 - e. organising more charity events which offer financial assistance to vulnerable children;
- 9) Declares to stay actively seized on the matter, and urges all member states to continue to promote the engagement of all sectors of society in creating an enabling environment for the eradication of child labour.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-03-19-01-A

DATE: 08/02/19

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly 3

QUESTION OF: Combatting the Global Rise of Antimicrobial Resistance

Defining antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as the mutation of a pathogen, resulting in the pathogen becoming resistant to antimicrobials and other forms of treatment, microbes resistant to multiple antimicrobials are called multi-drug resistant (MDR),

Bearing in mind that sub-inhibitory and sub-therapeutic antibiotic concentrations can promote the development of antibiotic resistance by supporting genetic alterations, such as changes in gene expression, HGT, and mutagenesis,

Noting that Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens the effective prevention and treatment of an ever-increasing range of infections caused by bacteria, parasites, viruses and fungi,

Taking into account that if AMR is not contained, deaths from drug-resistant infections are projected to increase from currently 700,000 to 10 million annually, and cost estimates are predicted to be as high as US\$100 trillion worldwide by 2050,

Deeply concerned that improvements in global health over recent decades are under threat because the microorganisms that cause many common human diseases and medical conditions – including tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, sexually transmitted diseases, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, blood-stream infections and food poisoning – have become resistant to a wide range of antimicrobial medicines,

Emphasising that incorrectly prescribed antibiotics as well as the constant and unnecessary overuse, contribute to the promotion of AMR,

Recalling that without effective antibiotics, the success of major surgeries, cancer chemotherapy and childbirth procedures would be compromised,

Realising that the lack of laboratory facilities impairs the ability of a country to detect developing resistance and take pertinent action,

Further noting in both the developed and developing world, antibiotics are widely used as growth supplements in livestock, and thus are ingested by humans when they consume food and transfer resistant bacteria to humans by farm animals,

Fully alarmed that the development of new antibiotics by the pharmaceutical industry, a strategy that had been effective at combating resistant bacteria in the past, had essentially stalled due to economic and regulatory obstacles,

Believing that healthcare workers have a vital role in preserving the power of antimicrobial medicines by which inappropriate prescribing and dispensing can lead to their misuse and overuse if medical staff lack up-to-date information, or cannot identify the type of infection, or yield to patient pressure to prescribe antibiotics, or benefit financially from supplying the medicines,

Emphasising that inadequate hygiene and infection prevention and control in hospitals help to spread infections, hospital patients infected with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* have a higher risk of dying than those infected by a non-resistant form of the bacteria,

Conscious that antimicrobial resistance can affect all patients and families, some of the commonest childhood diseases in developing countries – malaria, pneumonia, other respiratory infections, and dysentery – can no longer be cured with many older antibiotics or medicines,

Reaffirming that reducing antimicrobial resistance will require the political will to adopt new policies, including controlling the use of antimicrobial medicines in human health and animal and food production, as suggested by the World Health Organisation (WHO),

1. Calls for steps to be taken immediately in order to raise awareness of antimicrobial resistance concerning human, animal health as well as agricultural practices through:
 - a. public communication programmes that target different audiences in human health,
 - b. promoting consumer level antibiotic safety practices, such as:
 - i. the abstention from use of antibiotics when tackling viral infections,
 - ii. the consumption of the complete course of antibiotics prescribed by your physician even upon recuperation,
 - c. inclusion of the use of antimicrobial agents and resistance in school curricula which will promote better understanding and awareness from an early age,
 - d. participation in the annual World Antibiotic Awareness Week campaign;
2. Invites actions and investments to tackle antimicrobial resistance which should be supported by clear rationales of their benefit and cost-effectiveness, national governments, intergovernmental organizations, agencies, professional organizations, nongovernmental organizations, industry and academia have important roles in generating such knowledge and translating it into practice;
3. Asks for better hygiene and infection prevention measures which are essential to limit the development and spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections and multidrug-resistant bacteria, effective prevention of infections transmitted through sex or drug injection as well as better sanitation, hand washing, and food and water safety which must also be core components of infectious disease prevention;
4. Affirms that vaccination, where appropriate as an infection prevention measure, should be encouraged since immunization can reduce antimicrobial resistance in three ways:
 - a. existing vaccines can prevent infectious diseases whose treatment would require antimicrobial medicines,

- a. implement the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS),
- b. include a national reference centre with the ability to systematically collect and analyse data – including those on a core set of organisms and antimicrobial medicines from both health care facilities and the community – in order to inform national policies and decision-making,
- c. comprises at least one reference laboratory capable of susceptibility testing to fulfil the core data requirements, using standardized tests for identification of resistant microorganisms and operating to agreed quality standards,
- d. strengthens surveillance in animal health and agriculture sectors by implementation of the recommendations of the WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of foodborne pathogens,
- e. adopts a metric for reporting data on antibiotic sales or use that better allows trends to be identified, explained and compared,
- f. encourages member states to openly share data and discoveries on AMR amongst themselves, especially low-income countries who lack the technology and infrastructure to collect such data;

10. Pleads Member States to include training and education in hygiene and infection prevention and control as core (mandatory) content in training and education for health care and veterinary professionals and in their continuing professional development and accreditation or registration;

11. Requests farmers and food producers to:

- a. refer to a crop specialist or a veterinarian for responsible use of antimicrobials by:
 - i. choosing the appropriate drug for the right organism,
 - ii. avoiding inappropriate and excessive use,
 - iii. monitoring antimicrobial sensitivity,
- b. perform proper waste and manure management, such as:
 - i. composting or stockpiling manure for later use in a compacted and sealed spot that does not come in contact with rainwater such as gravel in a packed pad,
 - ii. reporting suspected treatment failures to the Veterinary Medicines Directorate;
- c. promote sustainable agricultural systems with improved hygiene by:

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-03-19-03-A

DATE: 08/02/19

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly 3

QUESTION OF: The intergenerational continuity of organised crime

SUBMITTED BY: Romania

Defining “organized crime” as the criminal activities which involve large numbers of people and are usually organized and controlled by a small group, who are most commonly politically motivated, usually seeking money and profit,

Recognizing that intergenerational continuity refers to the association between the behaviour of the parent and that of his or her children,

Recalling Article 26 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that the resources and the circumstances of the child must be taken into account when considering how children will benefit from social security and including social insurance,

Further recalling Article 26 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which mentions that a country should encourage the people involved in organized crime, to identify location or activities of other criminal groups in order to diminish these activities,

Noting with deep concern that 70% of youths who enter the juvenile justice system are diagnosed with one or more mental health disorders, with 52.8% being estimated to re-offend,

Emphasising the drastic increase in the likelihood of involvement in the juvenile justice system that suspensions and expulsions present, as well as the low academic achievement level of nearly half of students in the residential juvenile justice facilities,

Further emphasising the safe and harmonious development of children and youth which is a prerequisite to the effective prevention of crime and violence and to fostering economic and social development in any country,

- 1) Urges governments to prevent the mistreatment of children attending juvenile delinquency by the workers of the institution by:
 - a. Ensuring the law is enforced without violating the rights of the children as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child through:
 - i. The production of reports by impartial workers addressing any infringements of the children’s rights,
 - ii. A rigorous check on the suitability of workers to ensure lack of discrimination against any children, or violence afflicted on the youth;

- b. Funding specialised training programmes to educate the workers on how to behave towards juvenile delinquents in order that they know that the children are to:
 - i. Be treated fairly,
 - ii. Be respected,
 - iii. Be heard regarding both their physical and psychological needs,
 - iv. Be helped to understand the consequences of their criminal actions
 - v. Be allowed to speak to specialised psychiatrists in order that their individual traumas are addressed, and steps are taken for their treatment;
- 2) Asks the police force, in the case of arresting a parent while their children are witnessing the scene, to consider:
- a. Avoiding causing a scene, or using violence unless it is absolutely necessary,
 - b. Bringing a police liaison who will provide relevant information to the children about the well-being of the parent,
 - c. Allowing the arrested parent to speak to the children before being taken away, and if appropriate, to reassure the children of the parent's well-being,
 - d. Ensuring that children have access at all times to toileting, food and drink during the whole process, including but not limited to search warrants, arrests, and detention,
 - e. Ensuring the continuity of quality care for the children at all times;
- 3) Encourages nations to support the spreading of awareness through social media campaigns whose purpose is, by means of sharing experiences, to inform and sensitise the youth concerning the stigmatisation and isolation faced by the children of incarcerated parents;
- 4) Asks for the improvement of school quality, both private and public, through:
- a. Mentoring programs to support students who require assistance, either concerning academics or socialising,
 - b. Appropriate training for teachers in regard to struggling students to whom special attention must be given,
 - c. Conflict resolution seminars to develop a mind-set of resolving issues through dialogue and compromise,
 - d. Anti-bullying programmes to discourage the use of violence and marginalisation,
 - e. Aiding students regarding the acquisition of internships, through which they will gain experience that will help their chances of employment when entering the labour market,
 - f. Having a counsellor, with whom students that have been involved in or exposed to organized crimes can talk about their experience and receive psychological help in order to tackle any trauma they may have, which in the long-term will prevent these children from following in the footsteps of criminals,
 - g. Activities and lectures that promote gender, religious, racial, and social equality;
- 5) Calls for measures to be taken to support children of incarcerated parents by:
- a. Allowing the children to visit the incarcerated parent in a less intimidating and stressful area than a prison, which might upset the children,
 - b. Arranging for the children to speak to child psychologists in order for their mental state to be assessed, as they may have experienced trauma related to their parent's arrest,

- c. Giving them the opportunity to remain informed about the legal process their parent is going through;
- 6) Further urges all nations to ensure that their governments maintain the placement of a juvenile in an institution as a last resort for the minimum necessary period of time by:
- a. Setting a reasonable maximum period for which a child can be detained,
 - b. Establishing a minimum age limit below which it is not permitted to detain a child,
 - c. Providing all actors involved in the administration of juvenile justice with appropriate training so as to adhere to children's rights,
 - d. Taking steps to develop alternative non-custodial measures and sanctions to detention and incarceration, such as funding training and rehabilitation programmes based on reliable scientific research findings, which are regularly reviewed and adjusted accordingly by child psychologists, aiming to facilitate the children's reintegration and constructive role in society;
- 7) Proposes the creation of a UN committee called Committee against Continuity of Organized Crime (CCOC), which all members of the UN are encouraged to join, as this committee will be responsible for:
- a. Discussing long-term strategic action to ensure the protection of citizens,
 - b. Discussing short-term actions to combat organized crime activities,
 - c. Finding ways to encourage coordination of bodies fighting against organized crime,
 - d. Forming groups of researchers to perform annual check-ups in the country, especially in areas of much organized crime, in order to:
 - i. Review any changes in the rate of criminal activities, so if there are any issues, they can be discussed with other UN bodies and the government to adjust laws based on the current situation,
 - ii. Evaluate the work done by police stations and officers;
 - e. Surveying citizens from ages of 18 and above to:
 - i. Check whether they feel safe in their neighbourhood,
 - ii. Examine if people are satisfied by the work done by the police,
 - iii. Accept any suggestions to improve police work;
 - f. Use sophisticated surveillance technology as well as mutual operational assistance, training and direct exchanges of information between police authorities to monitor organized crime,
 - g. The creation of a better equipped drug rehabilitation centre that can treat addiction, therefore stopping addicts from turning to crime in order to get money,
 - h. Providing the financial and social support of families who are suffering financially, with parents being incarcerated or convicted, which leads to social criticism and therefore difficulty for the convicted guardians to find a legal job, in order to fulfil the family's needs;
8. Hopes that all Member States will demonstrate sincere commitment, cooperation and support towards the international community's efforts to combat organized crime, as well as attend all future meetings and conferences.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA/03/19/04/A

DATE: 09/02/2019

FORUM: General Assembly 3

QUESTION OF: Preventing the grooming of child soldiers for suicide missions

PASSED/NOT PASSED

Fully aware that, according to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a child is a person below the age of 18,

Defining the grooming of children as the building of an emotional connection with a child leading in the constellation of psychological manipulations and actions taken by a predatory adult and eventually resulting in the exploitation of that child,

Bearing in mind that some children choose to join a military organization as a route out of poverty, for protection, or as a way of making up for the loss of family or lack of education as terrorist groups will offer payment, food, accommodation and protection to the families in order to encourage devotion to their ideology,

Recalling Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights referring that “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”,

Disturbed by the requisition and manipulation of 8 000 children by Boko Haram in 2009 and also taking advantage of 135 children in “perverse death missions” this year,

Recalling Article 38 of the CRC which prohibits recruitment of children (under the age of 15) into the armed forces and participation in armed conflicts,

Having adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OPAC), on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan declares it is committed to maintaining the minimum age for voluntary service in the Sudan armed forces at 18 and prohibiting forced or voluntary conscription of any individuals under the age of 18 years,

Affirming that children's rights require special protection and calls for continuous improvement of the status of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Recognizing the crucial role of child protection advisers in United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions,

Emphasising the need to pay particular attention to the treatment of children allegedly associated with all non-State armed groups,

Approving the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) actions providing more than 312 000 children with psychosocial support, reuniting more than 800 children with their families in Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon,

1.Calls upon member states currently engaged in conflict with UN identified terrorist organisations to utilize security forces in the most deprived urban and rural areas that are currently under threat from terrorist organisations, to prevent abductions of children by:

- a. Having armed security officers escorting children to and from school in areas of the country deemed to be hotspots,
- b. Having security officers educate children in schools (once a month) on the dangers of these terrorist organisations and how they can always protect themselves by having a guardian or an adult accompanying children in public areas, meaning that the child should never be left walking alone as they are vulnerable to abductions in public;

2.Strongly urges the government of South Sudan to deploy security forces to restore law and order to prevent the trafficking of children to terrorist organisations in the Jonglei state, by arresting members of the Murle tribe who actively sell children as a “livelihood”;

3.Asks that all children that have been released back to their families receive full psychological support and evaluation in order to prevent possible abduction and grooming again by:

- a. Erasing any radical ideas that the child may have been indoctrinated to believe in,
- b. Fully reintegrating the child back into society and back to the legitimate education system through:
 - i. i)Funding for the creation of documentaries or short films that are specifically oriented and marketed towards children and will be available on popular social media platforms,
 - ii. ii)Lessons that instil values which encourage non-violence and rejection of radical or fundamentalist ideals,
 - iii. iii)Lectures taught by staff employed by UNESCO and/or UNICEF held in educational institutions for the purposes of providing objective information which will both raise awareness and the alertness of children in at-risk areas in order to prevent the potential abduction of children for grooming;

4.Urges all Member States to treat all children formerly associated with armed groups, primarily as victims, in line with international juvenile justice principles and to use detention only as a last resort and for the shortest period;

5.Recommends SOS Children’s Villages International in collaboration with the European Union Aid Volunteers (EUAV) extends SOS Children’s villages near areas which are conflict stricken so that they shelter children separated from their families or the ones that are not financially supported by their families and thus improving their lives through:

- a. Providing standards for quality child care such as, but not limited to:
 - i)Health, safety and good hygiene,
 - i. ii)A well-maintained environment set up for children,
 - ii. iii)An adequate number of staff who are sensitive and responsive to children,

iii. iv) Respect for diversity and difference, gender equality and inclusion of children with disabilities;

6 Hopes that all Member States will demonstrate sincere commitment, cooperation and support to the international community's efforts in the release and reintegration of children back to their families.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-03-19-05

FORUM: General Assembly Committee 3

QUESTION OF: Combating the global rise of antimicrobial resistance

SUBMITTED BY: Jordan

Defining antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as the ability of a microbe to resist the effects of medication that once could successfully treat the microbe,

Noting that AMR can be caused by inappropriate prescription of antimicrobials or antibiotics, genetic mutations of microbes, as well as poor infection control in hospitals and the lack of rapid laboratory tests,

Concerned by the fact that the World Health Organisation (WHO) considers antibiotic resistance one of the biggest threats of the 21st century and by the fact that the expected fatalities will reach 10 million by 2050,

Keeping in mind that AMR can compromise the success of various surgeries, including organ transplantation, as well as that of cancer chemotherapy, by complicating the treatment,

Further defining antimicrobial stewardship as a coordinated program that promotes the appropriate use of antimicrobials (including antibiotics), improves patient outcomes, reduces microbial resistance, and decreases the spread of infections caused by multidrug-resistant organisms,

Recognises the existence of numerous organizations within and outside the United Nations with the intention of spreading awareness and or the preventing of AMR, including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) like ReAct and WAAAR,

Noting with deep concern that according to the study conducted by the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), over 30% of prescriptions written by doctors in 2010-2011 were not necessary,

Reminding that antimicrobials are extensively used in animals for treatment of diseases, for prevention and control of diseases, while also used as growth promoters,

Satisfied by the fact that the World Health Organisation regularly provides support to some Health Ministries, in developing a national antimicrobial resistance surveillance system,

Applauding the fact that a UN global action plan for the combating of AMR was requested by resolution WHA 67.25 in 2014, however feels disappointed at the fact that despite the acceptance of the request, the last meeting in the UN held on the matter was back in 2015,

Having considered the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which with a number of ongoing projects, serves to reduce the use of antimicrobial drugs within the production of food through agriculture and in turn,

Alarmed by the fact that if no sufficient action takes place in the near future, many infectious diseases we know of today, may consequently one day become uncontrollable,

Troubled by the fact that even though a United Nations global action plan against AMR exists and is currently active, antimicrobial resistance is, to date, still considered to be one of the most threatening health issues of today's world,

1. Calls upon all member states to get involved in the global combat against antimicrobial resistance by collaborating with internationally recognised organisations, bodies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who fight against the rise of AMR, such as but not limited to:
 - a. World Health Organisation (WHO)
 - b. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - c. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
 - d. the UN's Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (ICGAR)
 - e. Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP);

2. Strongly suggests that a model action plan to battle AMR on a national level is created by WHO in conjunction with the global action plan of the UN which will work by:
 - a. requesting member states to submit a report regarding their specific requests on the aid and guidance for actions of combating AMR
 - b. holding regular meetings with all member states to inform on new research and ways of combating AMR;

3. Encourages the improvement of communicating the importance of combating AMR in today's world, which will aim to inform the public, by:
 - a. using media platforms such as, but not limited to:
 - i. i) newspapers, posters and leaflets
 - ii. ii) news channels on television, stations on radio, radio listening groups (effective for people with no access to the Internet)
 - iii. iii) social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram or Twitter and advertisements on websites
 - b. organizing awareness events, similar to the AMR Awareness Week, organized by WHO
 - c. focusing on subjects such as:
 - i. i) the conditions under which AMR occurs and how quickly it spreads since it can be found anywhere from food to animals
 - ii. ii) taking other preventative measures, like washing hands more often and making sure meat like chicken is well cooked, particularly during outbreaks of certain microbes
 - iii. iii) the importance of finishing a prescription period so that infections are completely wiped out and microbes do not have the chance to develop drug-resistant qualities
 - iv. iv) the importance of the everyday person being able to determine if taking an antimicrobial or antibiotic is actually necessary
 - v. v) understanding the negative effects one suffers from if their person is affected by drug-resistant microbes
 - vi. vi) campaigning in schools to teach workers, parents and children what AMR is and how to prevent the spread of it
 - vii. vii) activating networks of social science experts to advise on community engagement;

4. Asks the World Health Organisation (WHO) to support financially (especially Low Income Countries, LICs) and by guidance the Ministries of Health of each Member State by:
 - a. helping to create adequate sanitary conditions through the following means:
 - i. i)aiming to improve and upgrade sanitation procedures in hospitals and private clinics
 - ii. ii)creating a better and more efficient water supply in every Member State so that the transmission of AMR decreases
 - b. ensuring that the food handling in places licensed to sell food, like schools, is appropriate by making sure that the temperature, storage and expiration date are valid;
5. Requests the financial support and more attention from the UN to the improvement or creation of surveillance networks, science research centres and medical labs across the world, which will:
 - a. track resistant bacteria and their global spread in an online database
 - b. develop diagnostic tests to identify drug-resistant bacteria
 - c. constantly aim to develop new antibiotics before the majority of existing antimicrobials and antibiotics lose their effect and any arsenal of tools to combat AMR are depleted
 - d. give special attention to LICs, where the problem portrays high risk;
6. Insists on the urgent development of antimicrobial stewardship programs in all hospitals of the world in need of and which have not already established one which will mainly aim to:
 - a. promote the appropriate use of antimicrobials and antibiotics by all employed doctors or staff who have the power to prescribe drugs and train them in knowing when they are necessary by following seminars including information on new research regarding AMR
 - b. constantly improve and upgrade the health care facilities, sanitation and hygiene
 - c. regularly informing patients on AMR and what their responsibilities as potential victims are
 - d. adopt a new online system, where doctors are asked to fill an antibiotic justification note, which will be regularly reviewed by the management of each hospital
 - e. systematically evaluate the progress made by the program over time
 - f. have expected and unexpected visits by officials from the UN's Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance to check the efficiency of the program;
7. Requests for better security control of the member states' borders, in countries with high levels of smuggling to stop the smuggling of illegal, antibiotic drugs which may contribute to the increase in antimicrobial resistance, by:

- a. increasing surveillance and security check by police officers around the borders
 - b. ensuring the training of UN officials that work in the borders;
8. Urges the Ministry of Health of each Member State to take into consideration how the rates of AMR will decrease by:
 - a. reducing sales and increasing the prices of many antibiotics which are inappropriately used
 - b. reinforcing sanctions to pharmacies who sell antibiotics without prescription from a licensed doctor, for instance a fine for first offence and upon second offence a suspension of the pharmacy's license;
9. Suggests that all member states introduce regular livestock and stored meat inspections, to search for drug-resistant bacteria in them, which will further help to:
 - a. make sure that none of the affected livestock or meat reaches consumers
 - b. identify regular patterns of where the affected livestock and meat comes from so that further inspection of that specific farm is carried out and there is the possibility that fines will be imposed;
10. Proposes that measures are taken so that farmers and animal breeders do not treat with antimicrobials or antibiotics intended for people their farm animals, which will contain actions such as:
 - a. providing training to farmers and animal breeders that will inform them about the effects of AMR on their animals and about the consequences that might follow
 - b. imposing fines on farmers who continue to extensively use antimicrobials for purposes such as the treatment, prevention and control of diseases, while also using them as growth promoters
 - c. the closing down of whole farms that are considered greatly threatening to make sure that drug-resistant bacteria which may spread to people via food later or even harm the animals' health and growth do not develop;
11. Hopes that all member states will agree with the wholistic conclusion of this resolution and implement the measures stated above in their effort to combat antimicrobial resistance.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-03-19-06

FORUM: GA 3

QUESTION OF: The Intergenerational Continuity of Organized Crime

SUBMITTED BY: Iran

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),

Defining intergenerational transmission of organized crime, as affirmed by Interpol, as the act of a serious crime, planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis, that a parent is involved in and transmitted to his/her children,

Recalling the Palermo Protocol, which states that “organized crime” comprises criminal groups engaging in drug trafficking, human trafficking, firearms trading, trafficking stolen vehicles, organized fraud, and money laundering,

Further reaffirming the Palermo Protocol, by stating that the defining characteristics of organized crime groups are their profit-driven nature and the seriousness of the offense they commit,

Observing that reported crime that is deemed inter-generational, can often be a result of official bias in the process of prosecution,

Keeping in mind that the term “Mafia” is a term used to describe organized crime organizations of any nationality,

Supporting the fact that the gender of convicted parents and offspring also contribute to high features of continuity as in patrilineal gangs (E.g. the Calabrian Mafia), in which sons are 28% more willing to behave according to this role than daughters,

Viewing with appreciation that Child Welfare (CW) has dedicated an entire program called “Supporting Children and Families affected by Parental Incarceration” to provide financial resources to struggling families who have a member imprisoned,

Defining the term “protection money” as a scheme whereby a group (often one of an infamously criminal nature) provides protection to businesses through violence outside the sanction of law,

Contemplating that family has a significant role as a parental neglect and maltreatment provoke emotional outcomes in adolescences including antisocial and violent behaviour proving that children learn to escalate conflict as an attempt to reduce parents’ effort to set limits on their behaviour,

1. Asks for Member States to reach consensus over the definition of “organized crime” so as to increase cohesion when conducting international efforts against criminal organizations;
2. Recommends the formation of an organization called Children of Incarcerated Guardians (CIG) which is responsible for checking:
 - a) the living conditions of the children upon the detainment of their parent(s),

- b) if the children are placed with appropriate guardians upon the detainment of their parent(s),
 - c) if the children need to be placed within the foster care system upon the detainment of their parent(s);
3. Suggests an immediate reform in the visiting systems carried out by prison facilities between incarcerated parents and their offspring, whereby children are accompanied by a supervisor who would prevent any attempted indoctrination by the incarcerated parent;
4. Expresses its hope to establish UN-funded programs that introduce extracurricular activities to encourage children to partake in fields of creativity such as:
- a) arts,
 - b) physical education,
 - c) science;
5. Proposes a national anonymous hotline to be formed and advertised within school facilities particularly in Mafia-run regions in order to:
- a) provide psychological aid to children living in mafia-linked families and/or areas, as studies have shown they suffer from psychological repercussions,
 - b) attend to emergencies in cases of:
 - i. i) reported abuse,
 - ii. ii) exposure to violence;
6. Recommends that schools in mafia-run areas commit to implementing security guards or increasing their numbers in order to prevent the grooming/training of young children to use rifles;
7. Encourages businesses to follow the examples of grassroots movements such as Addiopizzo by which they stand against the concept of paying protection money to the Mafia as a community and thus gradually decreasing the influence of the Mafia over a long term;
8. Strongly recommends the creation of an application called Track Crimes (TC) in which:
- a) crime categories are provided such as but not limited to:
 - i. i) violent crime,
 - ii. ii) property crime,
 - iii. iii) organized crime,
 - iv. iv) consensual crime,
 - b) crime cases can be tracked by having access to:
 - i. court dates,
 - ii. prosecutions,
 - iii. possible witnesses,
 - iv. victims,
 - c) educational articles about crimes in general including the criminal's sentencing are provided;

9. Supports the establishment of educational seminars for the parents of children with only one imprisoned parent in order to receive support on how to raise their children by diverting them from a criminal life;

10. Suggests assistance for “at risk” participants, provided by a UN funded body called Anti Mafia Protection Council (AMPC), even after they turn 18 and are legally considered adults, in the form of:
 - a) psychological therapy,
 - b) career counselling,
 - c) volunteer work;

11. Hopes that all member states will demonstrate sincere commitment and will incorporate security measures for the limitation of intergenerational organized crime and cooperate between each other based on the measures outlined in this resolution.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-03-19-08

FORUM: General Assembly 3

QUESTION OF: Preventing the grooming of children for suicide missions

SUBMITTER: Cameroon

Defining child grooming as befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child and sometimes the family, to lower the child's inhibitions and gain their trust,

Aware that a suicide mission is a task which is so dangerous for the people involved, that they are not expected to survive in order to either gain military advance or intimidate a population through violence, such as suicide bombing,

Referring to a child as a young human being below the legal age of majority, which is 18 years of age,

Noting that a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) is a non-profit organization that operates independently of any government, and typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue,

Deeply alarmed by the fact that in the past few years, the international community has been increasingly confronted with the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist and violent extremist groups, estimating that there are at least 300,000 child soldiers in at least 20 countries today, some of which are as young as 4 years old,

Aware of the fact that children, who are forced to serve as soldiers, are likely to be displaced, poor, and have little access to education or live in war zones,

Greatly concerned by the fact that the children who volunteer themselves, believe it will give them a form of income and/or security and/or believe they are contributing to the welfare of the community,

Recognizing each child's right to be protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation and discrimination (art.19) and the right to safe places for children to play (art.4), access to education (art.28), protection in armed conflict (art. 38) and should protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (art.34) by the Convention of the Rights of the Child,

Recalling the Optional Protocol of the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2001) endorsed by the United Nations (UN), leading to the work of its agencies, including the United Nations International Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF), defending the rights of children,

Viewing with strong appreciation the work of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other UN agencies including the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Alarmed by the increase in the number of kidnappings since 2005,

Emphasizing on the fact that most child soldiers are boys and most child suicide bombers are girls,

Fully alarmed by the rising number of refugees fleeing from afflicted regions from the Central African States due to rogue militant groups, and welcoming the initiatives undertaken by the neighbouring African States which offer to host refugees,

1. Encouraging all Members and non-Member states to take a strong stance against the recruitment of child soldiers by:
 - a) signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,
 - b) further demanding parental authorisation for all applicants for military schools and training under age 18, to assure a mature decision is being made,
 - c) establishing this as a criminal act and, hence, investigating and prosecuting those who recruit children,
 - d) making access to military camps and bases unrestricted, so it can be verified that no children are in the ranks, through regular check-ups, and making sure that weapons are not possessed by children,
 - e) tightening laws on selling guns and registering all of them in a database to keep track of who owns them,
 - f) integrating age-verification mechanisms in recruitment procedures, through stronger birth registration systems;

 2. Urges raising awareness on preventive measures to deter the radicalisation of the youth by:
 - a) ensuring that, the grooming of children for suicide missions is not excluded from social media by utilizing the media to expose the traumatizing effects on the child victims who had been groomed, as a means to raise mass awareness of the consequences of joining a terrorist militant group,
 - b) implementing an educational campaign as part of a national curriculum which will aim to:
 - i) raise awareness of the rogue practices which militant groups utilize to lure the youth for suicide missions,
 - ii) provide speeches directed to parents, addressing the need to protect their child and suggesting ways to make their children aware of the danger;

 3. Emphasizes that local security measures are key in tackling a high number of refugees and child trafficking of unregistered children, and can thereby be tackled by:
 - a) introducing more checkpoints at all borders,
 - b) ensuring there is more security personnel which is well trained improving the current poor security,
 - c) securing that all births are accompanied by legal records;
- ii.
4. Proposes that any state, regardless of whether they are part of the United Nations or not, suffering, or prone to suffering in the future, on the issue of child soldiers, can cooperate with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to set both short and long-term targets, which will be re-evaluated every 6 months, such as, but not limited to:
 - a) have free access to health care, especially for low-income groups, through the help of volunteer doctors such as Doctors Without Borders,

- b) aiding small businesses to flourish so as to break from the cycle of poverty, through micro-lending schemes funded by the UN,
 - c) including lessons in the school curriculum informing children about their rights;
5. Invites the Member States to encourage educational programmes to families that are in affected areas by:
- a) providing free seminars to parents to discourage them from considering the recruitment of their children, by providing information about the actual condition of these areas,
 - b) enabling children to receive proper education that will later help them find employment, instead of joining military groups as the route out of poverty,
 - c) assisting the practice of workshops which will educate them in conflict-solving, by people who were affected by conflict in the past;
6. Encourages schools to have better security and safety for children, by:
- a) appointing certain people to guard the school and scare any intruders which will attempt to kidnap children from school,
 - b) further cooperation with representatives of UN officials who can teach self-defence to children and parents in case they are attacked when trying to help a child escape the brutal faith of Terrorist Groups;
7. Requests that children who were victims of the atrocities of war or conflict, be given all the necessary care provided by governments or organizations like UNICEF to:
- a) examine their physical condition and provide all the medical care needed,
 - b) provide aid to children in their psychological recovery, considering that they have experienced trauma,
 - c) encourage the stimulation of spirit by engaging them in cultural activities such as sports, arts, reading books etc.;
8. Trusts that actions will be taken to ensure the safe return of child soldiers to their homes and families provided that:
- a) their home areas are safe and not threaten by war or conflict,
 - b) their families are in a position to look after them and provide them with all the necessities,
 - c) on the occasion where families do not have the means to sustain their child, organizations like Save the Children UK and UNICEF could aid them financially;
9. Recommending the formation of a new international UN committee named 'Committee on Prevention of Child Recruitment' (CPCR), that will be working alongside the Capitol Region Education Council (CREC) and existing as well as newly formed NGOs, which will be responsible for preventing children from joining military groups and provide rehabilitation services to children after their release through:
- a) advertising, sponsoring and fundraising these NGOs in order to support them,
 - b) offering help and expertise to start-up NGOs that may need training,

- c) supporting them using the unlimited funding from the UN in order to aid them to expand their services to an international base,
- d) providing a safe shelter and fortify the children that are released, until they can return to their families or go to a foster home,
- e) getting them in contact with a UN-employed psychologist who can assist them in their mental recovery,
- f) provide health care to take care of any wounds or diseases,
- g) creating re-integrating programmes which will educate, train and support these children, so they can return to the real world smoothly,
- h) creating a database that will keep records of these children in order to reach out at any point in their lives and report if they feel they are being discriminated against or threatened;

10. Encourages the continuation of UN agencies to release children from armed forces with:

- a) the cooperation with UNICEF,
- b) the cooperation with Child Soldier International, which prevents the recruitment of children by military forces, by:
 - i. building resistance to child recruitment in communities,
 - ii. supporting or persuading governments and armed groups to end child recruitment.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA – 03 -19 -09 - A

DATE: 09 FEB 2019

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: GA-3

QUESTION OF: the prevention of rising antimicrobial resistance

Defining antimicrobial resistance as the ability of a microbe to resist the effects of medication that one could successfully treat the microbe,

Acknowledging that resistance to antimicrobial medicines is largely caused by inappropriate use of drugs in the fields of public health, animal, food, agriculture and aquaculture sectors,

Recalling that UN member states called on the World Health Organization and other relevant agencies to finalize a global framework to support the development, control, distribution and appropriate use of new antimicrobial medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions on [GA/11825](#) of 21 September 2016,

Noting with satisfaction that there is a “World Antibiotic Awareness” week which is held yearly by the WHO,

Recognizing that antimicrobial resistance is a major problem, especially in Latin America considering the higher levels of bacterial resistance among most of its key pathogens, compared with Europe and the US,

Alarmed by the fact that some countries do not have a central microbiology reference laboratory, and gathering national data on bacterial resistance is not an easy task because of lack of official publications,

Concerned by the fact that local hospitals have had an increasing tendency to consolidate microbiology laboratory services and move them off site, causing delay of microbiology reports that may impair specific antibiotic prescriptions, which may, in turn, contribute to a high selective pressure because of large use of broad-spectrum antibiotics,

Confident by the existence of specific organisations with the aim of combatting this devastating problem, such as APUA (Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics) with the goal of promoting the appropriate use of antibiotics and set forth the control of antimicrobial resistance on a world level through research and education activities,

Noting with concern that antibiotic-resistant infections correlate with the level of antibiotic consumption therefore resulting in high morbidity and mortality, given the statistics that each year in the US at least 2 million people are infected with antibiotic resistant bacteria, and at least 23,000 people die as a result,

1. Emphasizes that the severity of antimicrobial resistance and its causes, should be taught to all students in school, not only to those who chose to study biology, by an organization named FAR (Fighting Antimicrobial Resistance) which will cooperate with the EDU (Ministry of Education) and will incorporate AMR material in the syllabi:
 - a) Focusing on teaching teenagers (children above the age of 12)

b) Using progressive teaching methods for easier comprehension of the problem:

i) Group work and development of social skills, such as encouraging debates amongst students

ii) Assessment by evaluation of child's projects and productions, leading them to learn as they progress along on their studies

c) By annual presentations in schools by healthcare professionals in order to educate young adults with the involvement of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation);

2. Wishes that this severe problem would be more widely advertised by each Member State, through telecommunication means, such as:

a. Television (such as infomercials)

b. Radio

c. Magazines

d. Internet

i) Online forums where those suffering from antibiotic resistance can talk about their condition and symptoms in order to spread awareness about the risks of antimicrobial resistance

ii) Sponsored posters on social media websites (such as Facebook and Instagram);

3. Requests for aid from the UN for the construction of Central Microbiology Reference Laboratories for countries that do not have them, if funds of the country are not sufficient for its completion, its purposes are:

a) As per mandate to serve reference functions in the public health microbiology sector, in accordance with the country's system and the relevant authorising body/bodies. Developing clinical and public health guidelines and protocols, compliance with laws concerning data protection, transportation and material transfer agreements

b) Understanding the epidemiology of infectious disease including the emergence and spread of diseases

c) Horizon scanning, issuing alerts and responses to emerging issues. Sufficient knowledge and application, of international standards and practices

d) Investigating outbreaks with suitable equipment, materials, resources, appropriate products and sufficient time to be able to perform functions and activities assigned to the laboratory

e) Ensuring functionality regarding medical research institutions to prevent bureaucratic inefficiency and promoting strong relationships between Member States and international institutions

f) Constructing appropriate infrastructures (i.e. building and administrative infrastructure) to support activities. With regard to the infrastructure of the building, this goes beyond equipment and materials and includes specialised laboratory containment facilities and bio risk management systems for working with certain pathogens

g) Participating in education and training, suitably qualified staff with adequate training and experience, such as to ensure a sufficient level of competence to carry out the assigned tasks

h) Communicating results of medical research in a timely manner, there should be free communication between Member States to help combat the issue

internationally. Yearly inspections by UN personnel to ensure Members are disclosing all known scientific research;

4Urges each Member State (without laws that constrict the overuse of drugs such as antibiotics that accelerate the rise of antimicrobial resistance), to pass legislation to restrict the use of drugs by allowing their use only with a doctor's prescription;

5Wishes for certain measures to be taken to make sure counterfeit prescriptions are discovered and not accepted by pharmacists, some indications for pharmacists are:

a) On the Prescription:

- i)Quantity or directions differ from the normal pattern
- ii)Abnormal symbols, terminology, or abbreviations are used
- iii)Directions not fully written out
- iv)Utilization of white-out, stains, or dissimilar coloured ink on prescription
- v)Changes in quantities
- vi)Unqualified doctors
- vii)Forged prescriptions
- viii)Dates for prescription not consistent with urgency to fill the prescription

b)If these clues are detected the pharmacists should immediately contact the local police, possibly without the suspicious patient realising, for the pharmacist's safety

c)Encourages the Member States to implement a new way of determining a counterfeit prescription, for example, creating a UN authorised stamp administered by qualified doctors which is required on all prescriptions in order to purchase medicine and the stamp should be easily scanned;

6)Calls upon each Member State of the UN to cooperate in a research program by the establishment of a new organisation, RIOM-UN (Research International Organization of Microbiology) funded by the UN where some of the best scientists cooperate internationally to:

- a)Find a possible solution to antimicrobial resistance
- b)Discover more about microorganisms in general
- c)Separation into research teams is advisable in order for research to flow more easily;

7)Strongly recommends prohibiting the use of antibiotics on healthy food producing animals, and/or giving drugs for growth promotion, hence decreasing the number of drug-resistant bacteria transferred to humans, and only qualified veterinarians approved by the WHO will have a license to prescribe medication to sick animals when necessary;

8)Requests more frequent and thorough inspections in food handling establishments (e.g. factories) by the department of health and safety to ensure sanitary conditions and the hygienic preparation of food in order to avoid the spread of bacteria through the population;

9)Invites public to open lectures to educate those unaware of the risks of antimicrobial resistance and to publicize the obvious misuse of antibiotics, such as in the treatment of viral infections.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA4/04/19/01/P

DATE: 09/02/2019

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly 4

QUESTION OF: The Criminal Accountability and immunity of UN peacekeepers on mission

Defining immunity as a legally granted freedom from prosecution or exemption from obligation imposed by others,

Recalling resolution 2006 (XIX), of 18th February 1965, in which the General Assembly allowed the establishment of a Special Committee to conduct comprehensive reviews of all issues relating to peacekeeping,

Approving the endorsement of the aforementioned Special Committees' recommendation (in resolutions 59/300 of 22nd June 2005) that requested the establishment of a group of Legal Experts to provide advice regarding the best ways to ensure that UN staff and experts on mission are never fully exempt from criminal acts committed, when on duty or be penalised unjustly without proper investigation by the State,

Further recalling resolution 2272 (11th March 2016), which calls upon Member States to take appropriate steps (including those proposed by the group of Legal Experts) to investigate all allegations made of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and hold the perpetrators accountable until credible evidence proves their guilt or innocence,

Noting with approval the adoption of resolution S/REC1325, on 31st October 2000, which includes the approval of the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security (ITWPS) reaffirming the importance of increasing women's participation in UN peacekeeping efforts, as well as the importance of promoting the protection of women and children from gender-based violence, during peacekeeping missions,

Alarmed by the fact that the number of cases of SEA, committed by UN peacekeepers, has not decreased, undermining the implementation of peacekeeping mandates and threatening the credibility of the United Nations,

1. Encourages the cooperation between the host country and the country the peacekeeper has been sent from to work together to:
 - a. Review reported allegations and with voluntary help from other states attempt to investigate every allegation,
 - b. Allow legal representatives of countries involved to have discussions in order to come to mutual agreements in regards to the punishments that will be enforced if indeed the peacekeeper is found guilty;
2. Recommends the formation of a Taskforce for the Observation of Peacekeepers (TOP) that will survey peacekeepers on mission in order to:
 - a. Ensure peacekeepers follow standard procedure and do not pursue actions that seem to be outside of standard procedure which would be ensured by:
 - i. Allowing this taskforce to detain them under suspicion and question them,
 - ii. Log weekly activities and whereabouts of peacekeepers in a base wide computer with one managing officer which will ensure that if misconduct does occur that authorities in the host state are notified efficiently,

- iii. Leisure time of peacekeepers should be limited regarding their time out of the base, allocating them a certain number of hours out of base and minimizing time for incidents to occur;
3. Suggests the formation of a Voluntary Legal Committee (VLC) within the UN that will be made up of voluntary experts of law from Security Council states, to work together when called to host states in order to provide legal help and advice to vulnerable groups as well as:
 - a. Ensure immediate action is taken through the detainment of the individual accused, by local police with authorization from the TOP taskforce in regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) allegations, violent acts, and other severe misdemeanours,
 - b. Ensure law enforcement officers of the provisional government are available to begin the questioning of all parties involved without hinderance, including the accuser, in order to guarantee just punishments both ways if the allegation is false;
4. Urges the host state to allow the UN to establish a committee that has jurisdiction in their country, consisting of separate peacekeeping staff, in order to:
 - a. Allow individuals vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA) or victims of SEA such as women and children to have a direct line to the legal experts such as the VLC as well as law enforcement to enable reports to be made if a peacekeeper has committed a crime against them,
 - b. Have a separate group of peacekeepers focus on noting the allegations and reporting them directly to the UN and parties involved in investigations,
 - c. Encourage investigations into the allegations made and ensure allegations are not being pushed aside resulting in them being disregarded;
5. Further recommends, in order to stop cases of SEA, as well as to ensure peacekeepers are not relieved from criminal accountability, actions to be taken such as:
 - a. Extensive background checks of every peacekeeper sent on mission taking into account their criminal records as well as groups they are associated with in order to decrease recruitment of human rights violators,
 - b. Ensuring that members in the aforementioned taskforce (TOP) have limited personal connections to the main peacekeepers on mission in order to ensure they do not allow personal associations deter them from reporting crimes committed,
 - c. Properly informing and making sure peacekeepers are clear in what procedures to follow and what their mission is,
 - d. Having various tests and interviews with psychologists before participating in the operation,
 - e. In depth understanding of the host nation's culture to ensure the host nation's wishes and beliefs are respected and appreciated;
6. Calls upon the host state, as well as peacekeeper contributing member states, to ensure the proper education and knowledge is being given to individuals that may be vulnerable to SEA acts (mainly women and children) committed by peacekeepers by means such as:
 - a. Encouraging, through this education, vulnerable groups to report misconduct of peacekeepers and situations of SEA as well as understand that it will be dealt with and they will be protected,

- b. Inform the nation's citizens, or the affected area about the peacekeepers' mission, and that the UN will do everything in its power to prevent and/or punish misconduct;

7. Strongly encourages the implementation of a relief system for those who have fallen victim to said exploitation of immunity in order to maintain stable lives for the citizens who suffered at the hand of those who arrived to help them:

- a. Psychological factors have to be addressed for victims of sexual abuse, the UN could implement this relief through the use of free psychologists and therapists for the victim,
- b. Physical factors such as injury need to, of course, be treated by the UN preferably through peacekeeper medics, also assisting in making the peacekeeping force look like an ally rather than an enemy,
- c. Implementation of an international database to log both perpetrators and victims in order to keep track of procedure and guarantee prosecution and relief simultaneously;

8. Urges member states of the UN to vote for this resolution in order to bring justice across the world.

QUESTION OF: The accountability of cross-border pollution

Recalling the Convention On The Protection And Use Of Transboundary Watercourses And International Lakes (1992), the pertinent provisions and principles of the Declaration of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (1972),

Mindful that the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes are important tasks,

Noting with deep concern that the pollution of freshwater ecosystems impacts the habitat and quality of life of wildlife,

Noting further that fertilisers and pesticides used in the agricultural sector are being washed through the soil by rain ending up in the rivers and consequently causing eutrophication which leads to the death of birds, marine-life and mammals,

Concerned over the short and long-term effects of pollution to the environment, people and economies internationally,

Acknowledging the importance of equitable access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as an integral component of the realisation of all human rights since 2 billion people are dependent on groundwater,

Aware of the fact that measures taken to counter this issue internationally should be taken into serious consideration and to be implemented by all member states,

Declaring that pollution of any form is not beneficial for any member state and that relations between countries can become more hostile over this issue and lead to future conflicts,

1. Asks for the mandatory education and enlightenment on the harm caused by pollution to the environment towards adults and children, such as but not limited to:
 - a. At least 1 class/extra-curricular club per week in school regarding the health and safety of the environment,
 - b. Informing adults and students of their obligations to keep the environment clean and to only dispose waste into allocated areas;
2. Requests that harsher punishments should be given to countries polluting closer to the source of the river, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Paying off damages caused to the countries affected by the pollution,
 - b. Restriction to the access of the river for commercial purposes until disposal of harmful waste is stopped;
3. Insists that hard punishments are implemented to whoever is involved in polluting the environment and rivers such as but not limited to:
 - a. Community service for polluting the environment,

- b. Large fines to people littering;
4. Welcomes the decision by the Human Rights Council to request that the independent expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation submit an annual report to the General Assembly, and encourages to continue working on all aspects of the mandate and, in consultation with all relevant United Nation agencies, session the principle challenges related to the realisation of the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation;
 5. Requests countries to update current policies concerning pollution to stricter levels in order to help for the decrease of cross-border pollution, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Illegalise the disposal of waste into the environment,
 - b. Check industries that dispose waste into water bodies more frequently,
 - c. Illegalise the disposal of harmful waste that has not been properly treated;
 6. Approves the further funding of The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and The Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) in order to make them more effective when dealing with problems of environmental health and safety internationally and provide an accessible platform which countries/citizens can utilise for further information on the topic;
 7. Recommends the funding for incentives towards industries to use more biodegradable and recyclable products during production which do less harm to the environment and thus contribute into the factors below:
 - a. Minimizing the effect of harmful non-biodegradable products towards wildlife,
 - b. Reducing the need for more raw material which could pollute the environment,
 - c. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change;
 8. Insists on the funding for research on chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides used in the agricultural sector in order to explore the possibility for a safer alternative that has no harmful effect on the environment and therefore wildlife, without compromising in any way its effectiveness;
 9. Urges all nations to participate and attend future UN meetings for the matter of cross-border pollution since cooperation is vital for its eradication.

Forum: General Assembly Committee 4

Question: Criminal accountability and immunity of UN Peace-keepers

Main Submitter: Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Defining impunity as the ability to act without negative consequences,

Further defining immunity as the exemption from obligation imposed by others and/or legally granted freedom from prosecution,

Applauding previous attempts to resolve the issue, such as resolution 1325(2000), resolution 2242(2015) and resolution 2272(2016),

Recalling that resolution 2272(2016) was hailed by the Secretary General as the most significant step in moving towards the abolition of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers,

Reminding that UN peacekeepers are responsible for maintaining peace in areas of conflict,

Viewing with appreciation the heroic work of the majority of 100,000 who are doing an exemplary job in extremely difficult situations and underscoring that the United Nations should not let the actions of a few to cloud the achievements of the whole,

Disturbed by the sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers which undermines the implementation of peacekeeping mandates, as well as the credibility of United Nations peacekeeping,

Reaffirming its support for the United Nations zero tolerance policy on all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse,

Saddened by the multiple times the issue was brought up with little to no result,

Recognizing that a large amount of SEA cases result in traumatizing hundreds and thousands of children and women in the process,

Further recognizing that the peacekeeper's immunity has cost lives,

Expressing deep concern about the serious continuous allegations and under-reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers and non-United Nations forces, including military, civilian and police personnel,

Underscoring the likelihood that revoking UN peacekeepers legal immunity would likely facilitate local militias arresting UN forces on trumped-up charges in order to commandeer their superior military equipment for use in their own army,

Recalling the primary responsibility of troop-contributing countries to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel and of troop and police contributing countries to hold accountable, including thorough prosecution, where appropriate, of their personnel for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse, taking into account due process,

1. *Emphasizes* the necessity of UN peacekeeper's functional immunity, insisting that it be maintained, while modifying its definition to apply only to actions performed by peacekeepers while operating under direct orders from their superior officer, the modifications being the following clauses;

2. *Calls for* the UN to ensure that peacekeepers are ethical and qualified by means such as, but not limited to:

a) The creation and implementation of a series of tests all UN peacekeepers would have to take such as, but not limited to:

i. Intelligence Quotient test which will show the level of intelligence of potential UN peacekeepers and potentially the level at which the UN member could understand the law and hence breaking it

ii. Emotional Quotient test which will show how ethical a potential UN

peacekeeper is and how likely s/he is to break the law

b) A series of interviews by multiple experienced UN personnel such as, but not limited to:

- i. UN army generals,
- ii. UN national officers,
- iii. UN senior appointments;

c) Better screenings of military applicants and applications in order to make sure that each potential UN peacekeeper has not engaged in any sort of uncivilized or illegal acts

d) Provide annual lectures that all UN peacekeepers must attend which will consist of matters such as but not limited to:

- i. The definition of rape and the impacts of sexual abuse,
- ii. The impacts of breaking the law,
- iii. The importance of UN peacekeepers and their role;

e) Create a legal document, which all UN peacekeepers have to sign, under which states that all signatories are under explicit legal obligation to conform with all rules and laws and which will state that strict measures will be taken should any UN peacekeeper break the law;

3. Suggests the funding of NGO's whose stated goal is to inform peoples of countries that are currently receiving aid from the UN on their rights as beneficiaries of aid and as human beings on:

a) Hosting different educational and social events in countries with potential vulnerable groups, such as, but not limited to:

- i. Screening of documentaries,
- ii. Open debates;

b) Encouraging the increase of public information about peacekeepers responsibilities thus raising awareness by:

- i. Social media, that are currently having a ripple effect,
- ii. Urging more public figures to become U.N ambassadors, therefore influencing more people to take action;

4. Calls upon all bodies involved in armed conflict to fully respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, in particular the obligations of Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto 1977, the Refugee convention of 1951, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and Beijing Platform for Action however in the event of a disagreement between two peacekeeping countries, UN representatives will negotiate a bilateral agreement on peacekeeper accountability, where in case these countries are not willing to accept the already implemented international law a compromise could be reached, however no exemptions from punishment for committing crimes could be granted;

5. Taking pre-emptive measures to ensure the safety of the beneficiaries with support of the Human Rights Watch NGO as non-governing neutral body by the means of but not limited to;

- a. Firsthand witnesses of peacekeepers and locals.
- b. Monitoring social media, blog posts, and websites.
 - i. If a suspicious piece of evidence is found, then it is first to be screenshot for evidence purposes.
 - ii. Then immediately taken down for the victim's safety
 - iii. They are then examined and presented to the United Nations;

6. Requests the United Nations Security Council, which is the deciding authority on when and where peacekeeping troops are to be sent, to

a) Replace all military units and/or formed police units of a troop- or police-contributing country whose personnel are the subject of an allegation or allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse but have not taken the appropriate steps to investigate the allegation

b) Replace all military units and/or formed police units of a troop- or police-contributing country that has not held the perpetrators accountable or informed the Secretary-General of the progress of its investigations and/or actions taken

c) Reinforce the military police component of peacekeeping force by increasing the Military Police to peacekeeper ratio twofold in order to ensure the discipline and proper conduct of the troops;

d) Include a professional non-combatant supervisor in each company whose job is to assess the validity of complaints made by locals against members of that specific company

e) Establish a non-combatant psychological unit along with each company in order to provide psychological support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse;

7. Recommends the provision of telephones and other means of communications in order to ensure that vulnerable groups can instantly report potential cases as they occur, which will help the UN to act swiftly such as, but not limited to:

a) The creation of a universal hotline where any and all victims of any sort of sexual exploitation and abuse case will be able to instantly report it, further helping the UN to act swiftly;

8. Urges all troop-contributing countries to:

a) Take all the necessary steps to conduct investigations of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel and to conclude such investigations as quickly and efficiently as possible, as the Secretary General requests

b) Take appropriate steps to hold accountable those personnel responsible for any form of sexual exploitation and abuse and to fully and promptly report to the United Nations on actions undertaken;

9. Insists on the creation of a new surveying method, which will make sure that UN peacekeepers are following the standard procedure, by means such as, but not limited to:

a) Having locals ask the peacekeepers general questions on peacekeeper conduct on a weekly basis and then report it to UN supervisors

b) Having lower ranking UN officers interact with locals thereby ensuring that authorities are informed if peacekeepers are not following the rules or breaking any laws;

10. Agrees with the Secretary General's decision on clause 1 of resolution 2272(2016) which:

a) Decides to repatriate a particular military unit or formed police unit of a contingent when there is credible evidence of widespread or systematic sexual exploitation and abuse by that unit,

b) Requests the immediate and ongoing implementation on this decision by finalizing his verdict to United Nations peacekeeping operations to implement it;

11. Calls upon all member states to take concrete steps aimed at preventing and combating impunity for sexual exploitation and abuse by members of the United Nations peace operations;

12. Requests all member states to demonstrate profound commitment, cooperation and support to the efforts being made to tackle illegal and inappropriate acts carried out by UN peacekeepers.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-04-19-05

FORUM: GA 4

QUESTION OF: The accountability of cross border river pollution

SUBMITTED BY: The United States of America

Disturbed by the fact that 2 billion people, which face polluted streams worldwide, and the 1.8 million innocent deaths per year, that have occurred due to river pollution; and which face diseases such as developments of cancer, neurological disorders, sterility, diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid and polio,

Aware of the previous attempts at alleviating the issue, such as, the Convention on the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes in Helsinki, the UNECE convention, and the civil liability protocol, United Nations Environmental Annual Report in 2017,

Defining cross river pollution as the dumping of waste from one state that travels to another state through transboundary water flows which is any surface or ground waters that mark, cross or are located on boundaries between two or more States, that impacts the country that receives the waste,

Considering the limited amount of satellites that are used for the sole purpose of viewing the member states' rivers, and the exchange of the relevant information,

Noting with deep concern the high levels of damming, illegal fishing, canal construction, invasive alien species, and many more damaging activities on cross border rivers without the consultancy of the other member states using the same rivers, with the greatest example being the river Danube,

Fully alarmed by the low amounts of communications member states, who share a river, have between each other,

Extremely saddened by the high levels of cross border river pollution in international rivers, especially the EU's rivers that have reached record highs of 71%, one being the Danube River, running through 10 member states,

Emphasizing that rapid industrialisation and development in LEDCs which places a strain on infrastructure which directly affects the safety of drinking water in growing countries,

1. The forming of the Trans Boundary River Review Committee (TBRRC), a committee that meets up on a yearly basis, highlighting and proposing ideas such as emission limits, which has certified representatives related to the issue of cross river pollution, authorised by the UN and the respective member states, which will be in charge of regulating, recommending fines and pursuing legal options on faulty member states and firms;
2. Implementing a new legally-binding doctrine of attaining good water status, the United Nations Joint Water Doctrine, valid until 2030, replacing the expired Water Framework Act, signed by each member state, in the hopes of showing the member states' devotion to the subject at hand, also agreeing to the building of:

- a) wastewater treatment plants and chemical cleaning subsidised by the UNCRD,
 - b) the extraction of unwanted fertilisers and invasive creatures by extraction boats offered by the UNCRD;
3. Encourages member states to sign a legally binding doctrine called the UNCRD (United Nations Cross River Directive) enforcing them to get permission from the TBRRC before large scale fishing, producing buildings on cross border rivers such as dams and subsidies on the removal of possible polluting assets, the directive also entails:
- a) the recommending of fines, in relation to the countries real GDP, to member states who do not comply by the legal directive,
 - b) subsidies to the production of infrastructure that follows the acts regulations,
 - c) paying for the removal of any polluting infrastructure to member states complying by the acts regulations,
 - d) subsidies to the member states willing to build un-polluting infrastructure on the cross border rivers;
 - e) subsidies to NGOs, such as Riverkeeper, recognised by the TBRRC, which have shown eager participation in the topic of cross border river pollution;
4. Urging member states to sign an agreement that criminalises the pollution of cross border rivers and the exceeding of emission limits set by the TBRRC, in each member state, allowing:
- a) other member states affected by the pollution to take the cases to the International Court of Justice,
 - b) the TBRRC to take legal action,
 - c) recommending fines, in relation to the countries real GDP, on the respective member states and the faulty firms through legal actions, the catching of faulty firms will be done through control measures and satellites checking the changes in river;
5. Urges every member state to legally implement control measures, sharing the information through legal grounds on the UNCRD, the control measures consist of but not limited to:
- a) discharge monitor systems, legally viewed to the fullest extent by the TBRRC and shared to the member states, regulating the water's waste contents and other relevant substances such as but not limited to:
 - i. the types of creatures, invasive or not,
 - ii. amount of sediments, to view if there has been a drastic decrease from the previous parts of the river,
 - iii. the number of threatening fertilisers present,
 - b) regulations on industries near rivers and ones that dump their waste in rivers,
 - c) funding for worldwide satellites that will check the member states' coasts and rivers;

6. Setting legal quotas on the minimum amount of aid a member state may give to communities that are facing the problems of cross river pollution where the aid could be in the form of:
 - a) water purifying equipment such as but not limited to:
 - i. straws similar to lifestraws,
 - ii. ceramic water filters powered by bicycles,
 - iii. solar purifying balls,
 - b) small scale desalination plants ran by locals with guidance offered by the TBRRC,
 - c) emergency supplies of drinking water in cases of crisis;

7. Requests that the member states inform the public in regions affected by the water pollution and the general consequences of cross border river pollution, done through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) the use of social media sites,
 - b) emergency alerts similar to those of the hurricane watch system,
 - c) local newspapers and emergency news broadcasts;

8. Urges all nations to develop a directive in which students are taught through education, social media and any other reasonable means:
 - a) the protection of the environment especially rivers,
 - b) the importance of terminating river pollution,
 - c) the severe impacts of cross border river pollution, to:
 - i. raise awareness of cross border river pollution and allow students to influence everyone around them,
 - ii. to encourage people to not litter rivers with waste,
 - iii. to clarify and make aware the consequences that are connected to cross border river pollution,
 - d) getting help from the International Centre for Environmental Education & Community Development in order to pursue the education to a greater extent.

FORUM: General Assembly 4

QUESTION OF: Ensuring the rights of children in cross-border adoption.

SUBMITTED BY: Bolivia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Albania

Declaring a child to be “Anyone below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”, as defined by the United Nations Charter on the Rights of the Child,

Defining cross-border adoption as a type of adoption in which an individual or couple becomes the legal and permanent guardian(s) of a child who is a national of a different country,

Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Children, adopted by the League of Nations in 1924, and adopted in an extended form by the United Nations in 1959,

Recollecting Article 17 in the UN Declaration Relating to the Welfare of Children in 1986, which affirms the principle of subsidiarity and Article 24, which requires Member States to consider the child’s cultural and religious background and interest,

Remembering the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989, being the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights and having been ratified by 193 parties, ensuring the well-being of children through Articles 6, 19, 24, 28 and 38,

Reaffirming the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption in 1993 which provides a formal international and intergovernmental recognition of inter-country adoption,

Deeply disturbed by notable incidents or reports of international adoption scandals, corruption, harvesting, baby-stealing, legal violations in international adoption, or adoption agency corruption,

Applauds the work done by the Finnish Adoption Act (2012) and the Nordic Adoption Approach of the Nordic Adoption Council (NAC),

Alarmed by the drop of 72 percent of children adopted across borders by 2015, as even China, which has been the top sending country since the late 1990s, has decreased its foreign adoptions by 86 percent, disadvantaging those who could be in need of adoption,

Concerned by the ‘optional’ nature of The United Nations Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography,

Considers that there is an urgent need for a UN instrument covering the immediate recognition of adoptions which have taken place in another Member State,

Stresses that the best interests of the child must be a priority in all decisions made in adoption matters and that cases must be assessed on their individual merits,

1. Supports the creation and implementation of a new legal doctrine called The International Convention of Adoptee Protection,(hereinafter ICAP), under which all signatories of this

resolution are under rightful entitlement obliged to conform with, which will mainly consist of subsequent articles,

- a. Article 1, under which decisions on placing a child abroad will have to be taken by the authorities in the child's respective birth country, allowing them to determine whether a child's adoption should be confirmed based on the country's own legislative body and taking into consideration special rules and expectations followed by each country,
- b. Article 2, under which the authorities of the child's country are obliged to monitor the child's adjustment to his or her new environment by, allocating professionals proportional to the number of adoption agencies in each country who will,
 - i. Carry out regular and random check-ups of the adoptive parents, specializing in the legal procedures of each country, following the same guidelines and standards, where a report is written and sent to the adoption committee of both country of origin and receiving country,
 - ii. Monitor the conditions in each family, ensuring that the new home conditions are still adequate and that the child's rights are respected,
- c. Article 3, which will provide legal protection, enforcement and guarantee that domestic adoption carried out by a UN state, will also be recognised in another without the need to go through national recognition procedures of re-adoption, by ensuring that all Member States have a national provision governing the recognition of adoption borders, thus
 - i. Preventing legal uncertainty from harming rights, such as the right to family life, non-discrimination, inheritance rights and the right to nationality and citizenship,
 - ii. Avoiding the subjection to differences in treatment depending on the country they move to and conflicts of substantive obligations for the individual,

2. Recommends the construction of a UN international body called the International Adoptive Parents' Support (hereinafter IAPS), which will work with country's adopting agencies, to offer consultation, financial and technical support for the assessment of a possible future parent's capacity and preparedness for adoptive parenting by, but not limited to,

- a. Carrying out explicit background checks, that will concentrate on factors such as, but not limited to, their health status, age, marriage status, socioeconomic situation, motives for adoption, capability of receiving a child from abroad and house condition,
- b. Affirming that the parents will follow an obligatory cost-free adoption counselling procedure ran by social workers, varying in length according to each case and arranging weekly meetings with their adoption counsellor, who may offer professional support and advice and assist adopted children and adoptive families in the subsequent years,
- c. Encouraging the parents to be clients of an adoption service provider where,
 - i. They will be provided with support and instructions concerning the application process,
 - ii. They will be educated on the rights of children,
 - iii. The adoption process will be closely monitored,
 - iiii. Contacts will be organized with foreign government agencies,
- d. Risk-assessing the stability and security provided by the child's day-to-day living environment, requiring discussions with the family, professionals and others who are involved in or are familiar with the care of the child,
- e. Validating applications of permits for inter-country adoptions confirmed, only for two years, before requiring a re-evaluation of all the above terms,
- f. Ensuring spend a minimum of 3 months, in the prospected country

3. Suggests the creation and funding of a computer-based UN website, allowing the UN access to data base, preventing the misinformation of adoptive parents on the physiological and emotional state of the child and consequently the possible abandonment or mistreatment of the child by,

- a. Providing online folders with information about unidentified children sent to the parents via the inter-country adoption service, evaluating factors such as, but not limited to,
 - i. Basics such as, age, ethnicity, blood-type and gender,
 - ii. Any losses or traumatic experiences they may have suffered, such as insufficient former care, abuse and living and working on the streets,
 - iii. Special needs regarding their health, including behavioural problems, history of diseases or diagnoses that may require continual care and long-term commitment or rehabilitation,
- b. Affirming that all parents have signed and read the above information, before proceeding with the adoption process,
- c. Ensuring that a paediatrician consults the above information and provides guidance on addressing modes and information on the related cost,
- d. Hiring a team of professionals such as computer-specialists to protect the programme against hackers and safeguard the confidentiality of the children, by ensuring that upon signing their contract any leak, breach or misuse of the programme will be reviewed and sanctioned,

4. Affirms that all possibilities will be collated and examined by an inter-disciplinary new UN sub-committee under the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) called the Priority of Adoptee's Rights committee, (hereinafter PARC), from which all decisions taken will lead to a preliminary recommendation on which all options will be at the best interest of the child, taking into consideration the child's own perceptions, opinions and experiences, concluding to an informed evaluation of the degree to which the child could find the necessary levels of security and support in his or her new community or country by:

- a. Informing the child on its human-rights prior to the adoption and offering the adoptee guidance from a professional on the legal implications of adoption and the nature of each potential option,
- b. Requiring a formal consent of adoptees above the age of 12-years old, that they have complied with the adoption process,
- c. Hiring experts, such as, but not limited to psychologists, to evaluate the child's behaviour, feelings and attitude, in meetings which will consist of,
 - i. Verbal communication, including documented one-to-one discussions with the child, without the influence of a second party
 - ii. Observation of additional factors, such as, but not limited to body language and drawings, especially for children aged 5-years and under or unable to communicate and express their wishes,
 - iii. Evaluation of the interaction between the adoptive family and the child to analyse their compatibility,
- d. Ensuring the child's rights to,
 - i. Education, by evaluating the context of opportunities available to the child's peers in the new community,
 - ii. Health, by risk-assessing the potential health consequences which may arise by living in a new care-setting to determine which options can ensure the child's

- right to physical and mental health and which options may jeopardizes this right by nature, by guaranteeing the child's eligibility to full health benefits,
- e. Eliminating any arrangements and settings to which the child is unlikely to adjust by focusing on preserving key elements of the child's identity, taking into consideration,
 - i. The continuity of the child's ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic background,
 - ii. The preparation for transition to adulthood and independent living,
 - f. Strongly recommends the intervention of the new UN sub-committee (PARC) during conflict, natural disasters, extreme political unrest, abrupt economic change or generally in countries where the judicial and administrative structures have broken down with aim to over-see,

5. Calls upon Member States to impose further legislation that prohibits and criminalizes illegal adoption, including sale, abduction and child trafficking for sexual exploitation or child labour as a separate offence, by

- a) Ensuring that any state carrying out illegal adoption is firmly criminalised by the imposition of sanctions that reflect the gravity of the crimes ,
- b) Improving skills by ameliorating the border control equipment to detect fraudulently obtained travel documents,
- c) Developing a new global border control agreement with special focus overall of the African continent, with the purpose of guaranteeing that any child being shifted between borders is related to or is under legal guardianship by requesting the adoptive parents to,
 - i. Produce a full unabridged birth certificate showing the names of both adoptive parents,
 - ii. Demonstrate written consent of their non-travelling parent/guardian, issued no earlier than 3 months prior to travel dates, by the travelling adoptive parent of the child authorizing the child to enter or depart with the child he or she is travelling with;

6. Considering the matter of adoption failure where the child cannot be cared for by its adoptive parents the committee (PARC) is responsible to intervene establishing a certain support system which takes control of the child and makes relevant decisions regarding their future keeping in mind previous regulations:

- a. appointing the child with a temporary home where they can stay until all sufficient paper-work and a permanent solution is established
- b. conducting a complete full-case report defining the problem that emerged during the adoption
- c. arranging any emergency psychological help due to the increase risk of the child suffering from PTSD
- d. searching for any alternative permanent solutions which takes into primary consideration the child's welfare
- e. Arrangement of any legal representation the child may need during and after the adoption
- f. Remedy any adoption failure by referring the adoption case to an appropriate nationally appointed committee that acts in the best interest of the child that could take appropriate legal action including termination of the adoption

7. Reminds adoption candidates that such regulations exist for a reason and that adoption should always act in the best interest of the child as it is not a profit-making activity therefore parents seeking to adopt should avoid obtaining children through illegitimate organizations that do not follow proper protocol;